



Use of videoconferencing in Wales to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, travel costs and time

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Abstract:

In September 2005 a telemedicine service was started to assist multidisciplinary teams in Wales to improve cancer services. In October 2006 and October 2007 users of videoconferencing equipment at one site completed questionnaires. During October 2006 a total of 18,000 km of car travel were avoided, equivalent to 1696 kg of CO₂ emission. During October 2007 a total of 20,800 km of car travel were avoided, equivalent to 2590 kg of CO₂ emission. We estimate that 48 trees would take a year to absorb that quantity of CO₂. The results of the surveys show that exploiting telemedicine makes better use of staff time, reduces the time spent travelling and assists in reducing climate change by limiting the emissions of CO₂.

Source: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19364897>

Resource Description

Exposure :

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Unspecified Exposure

Geographic Feature:

resource focuses on specific type of geography

None or Unspecified

Geographic Location:

resource focuses on specific location

Non-United States

Non-United States: Europe

European Region/Country: European Country

Other European Country : United Kingdom

Health Impact:

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Climate Change and Human Health Literature Portal

Health Outcome Unspecified

Medical Community Engagement: ☒

resource focus on how the medical community discusses or acts to address health impacts of climate change

A focus of content

Mitigation/Adaptation: ☒

mitigation or adaptation strategy is a focus of resource

Mitigation

Resource Type: ☒

format or standard characteristic of resource

Research Article

Timescale: ☒

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified